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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Today's Weather

It will continue to be hot with northeasterly light winds. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 38, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 39 per cent.

Leaves

Sept. 6 (Petra) - Minister Marwan Al... Amman for Tunis attend the ordinary of the Arab League...

French body

Sept. 6 (R) - The French Ambassador... assassinated two days ago, was taken to France today...

Forces ceasefire Lebanon

Sept. 6 (R) - A Lebanese spokesman... used Israeli-backed Lebanese rightist forces...

Market

Sept. 6 (R) - Ministers of the Euro... Market decided to keep pressing the lion to withdraw its...

Mideast peace inevitably requires PLO involvement, U.S. rabbi says

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (R) - An American Jewish leader was quoted here today as saying that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would inevitably become involved in Middle East peace negotiations...

Withdraws recognition of Pope Shenouda, purges journalists

Sadat cracks down on dissidents in moves to stamp out opposition

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (R) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has toppled the patriarch of the 23-million-strong Coptic Christian Church and disclosed the arrests of more than 1,100 people in a purge of religious groups and political opponents...

Arafat: Israel searches justification for new war

KUWAIT, Sept. 6 (A.P.) - Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted today as saying that Israel was searching for justification to wage a new war and drive the Palestinians out of Lebanon...

Jordan implores Arab League to act on Al Aqsa diggings

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) - Jordan has requested the Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klihi to place the dangers posed by the Israeli diggings under Al Aqsa Mosque of Jerusalem on the agenda of the Arab League's 76th session...

Tehran mourns slain leaders

LONDON, Sept. 6 (R) - Tehran's cinemas and bazaars were closed today in mourning for the death of Prosecutor General Ali Ghodussi and police chief Houshang Dasgerdi...

Begin's aggressive policy erodes U.S. Jews' support

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (A.P.) - Most American Jews believe the aggressive policies of Prime Minister Menachem Begin have eroded American support for Israel...

Kreisky warns of campaign to destroy PLO moderates

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A.P.) - Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the European leader with perhaps the closest ties to Palestinian leaders, was quoted today as warning of a campaign to "destroy the moderates among the Palestinians..."

Hammadi singles out Syria as only Arab ally of Iran

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (R) - Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi has said the Syrian government is the only Arab administration which continued to support Iran in the Gulf war...

Aden defends alliance with Libya, Ethiopia, warns neighbour Oman against 'provocations'

KUWAIT, Sept. 6 (Agencies) - South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad was today quoted as saying that the recently-concluded friendship and co-operation treaty between his country, Libya and Ethiopia was directed against the United States and Israel...

AIRLINES & TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT. The JORDAN TIMES will be publishing a special supplement on the AIRLINES & TRAVEL AGENCIES operating in Jordan. Advertisements for the same will be accepted until Sept. 10.

Israeli police detain group of suspects. TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (R) - Israeli security forces have arrested a group of Palestinian commandos allegedly responsible for the death of two Israelis...

Oman warned. President Mohammad was also quoted as saying his country will no longer tolerate provocations from Oman. Oman warned. President Mohammad was also quoted as saying his country will no longer tolerate provocations from Oman.

Ajman ruler dies

ABU DHABI, Sept. 6 (Agencies) - Sheikh Rashid Bin Humaid Al Nuaimi, ruler of the Emirate of Ajman for more than 50 years, died today after a long illness...







سكنا من الامم

**NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS**

**Cabinet names team to Radio meeting**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The cabinet today formed Jordan's delegation to the Asian Broadcasting Union's administrative council meetings which will open in Manila on Sept. 15. The delegation to the week-long meetings will be led by Director General Nasouh Al Majali of Radio Jordan.

**100 Irbid villages to get electricity**

IBD, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company completed a survey in 100 villages in Irbid Governorate, that will be supplied with electricity. It was found that these villages need 440 kilometres of power lines, carrying 33 kilovolts, as well as the construction of transformer stations and local distribution cable networks. The total cost of the project is estimated at D6 million, part of which will be financed from a Soviet loan to be estimated at JD 3.44 million. Work on the project will start next year.

**Women inmates' welfare discussed**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Ways of developing the Amman Women's Rehabilitation and Reformation Centre and extending services to inmates were discussed at a meeting here today when the Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti and centre's director. They also discussed programmes which will be carried out in this respect by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

**Supply violators fined JD 50 each**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Eleven Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 50 each by the military court for violating Ministry Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed the fines.

**Riyadh scholars leave for home**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — A delegation of history and archaeology teachers at Riyadh University yesterday wound up a two-week visit to Jordan and left for home. During the visit, the scholars toured a number of archaeological sites in the country and met with history teachers and professors at the University of Jordan. They discussed subjects pertaining to cooperation between the two universities in archaeological excavations and in promoting archaeological research in the two countries. Before its departure, the delegation presented the University of Jordan's library with a collection of books on archaeology.

**Irbid co-op grants farming loans**

IBD, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Irbid Co-operative will grant loans totalling JD 16,200 to thirty farmers in the governorate. The loans are to finance agricultural projects and the development of stock.

**JEA to attend U.S. workshop**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) will take part in a training programme on electrical engineering systems which will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, in the United States. Taking part in the 13-week programme which starts tomorrow are several specialised engineers from around the world. Dr. Hani 'Ubeid of JEA will represent Jordan at the meeting.

**Villages get development loans**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Development Bank of Municipalities and Village Councils today endorsed a JD 90,000 loan for the municipal council of Sarh in Irbid Governorate. The loan will finance the construction of schools and the opening of roads in the village. The bank also today endorsed a JD 15,000 loan to the village of Sama Al Roussan. It will be used to finance the construction of roads in the village.

**Kufranjeh to get water from springs**

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The municipality of Kufranjeh in Ajloun District has decided to exploit the waters of Ain Al Deek and Ain Al Walsh springs to supply the inhabitants of the town with sufficient drinking water. The sum of JD 38,000 has been earmarked for implementing the project which entails laying five kilometres of pipelines and the construction of water pumping stations. The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has prepared the required specifications for the project.

**Raimoun to asphalt streets**

JERASH, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The village council of Raimoun in Jerash District has decided to construct and asphalt 40,000 square metres of streets in the village and the village's main approach. The village has obtained a JD 70,000 loan for the purpose from the Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils. Work on the project will start in the coming month.

**Kufranjeh, H-4 get loans**

IRBID, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils has approved a JD 60,000 loan for Kufranjeh in Ajloun District. The loan will finance the construction of school buildings in the town. The bank also approved a JD 130,000 loan for the municipal council of H-4 to finance the construction of schools and roads.

**Mafraq mosques to be expanded**

MAFRAQ, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The directorate of Awqaf here has worked out a plan for expanding and improving mosques in Mafraq District. The directorate is carrying such work initially at the mosques of Mafraq and the villages of Umm Al Jimal and Al Kharbeh Al Samrah. It also plans a 15-shop building in Mafraq. The project, to be completed in the coming two months, is expected to cost nearly JD 60,000.

**Bila to have preparatory school**

IRBID, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The village council of Bila in Irbid Governorate has allocated JD 16,000 for the construction of a preparatory boys school in the village. The school to be made up of 10 classrooms and will accommodate 300 students. Work on the project is to start in the coming month.

# UNRWA's Arab employees reject reduction in services

By Lima Nabli  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 6 — Employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) today rejected any reduction in the agency's services in any of its areas of operations.

A resolution at the end of a six-day meeting here of representatives of UNRWA employees in the countries hosting the refugees declared that the Arab employees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "are determined to firmly oppose any partial liquidation which UNRWA might carry out in any of its areas of operations regarding the reduction of the programmes of its services."

The reduction of services provided by the agency to Palestinian refugees has been at the centre of an international controversy since the publications of UNRWA's last annual report which showed a huge deficit in its budget. The agency argues that it has either to reduce some services or to go ahead with the implementation of its programmes until funds are used up, at which time it will have to stop its services completely.

In the meeting which ended here today, the representatives called on the agency to "abandon the policy which it has been pursuing in keeping the issues between UNRWA and its employees pending."

The conferees urged resolution of these issues immediately and called for fixing a specific date for resolving the difficult problems. They said if UNRWA does not abandon the "policy of neglecting these pending issues," then the employees in the five areas of operation use "our own methods to force the agency to abandon the tactics of procrastination in resolving these issues."

During the meeting, the representatives approved a new memorandum to be submitted to the agency. The memorandum explains the viewpoint of the employees regarding a two-year memorandum which expires next month.

Mr. Khaled Al Bard, Lebanon's representative and chairman of the current session, said that the most prominent issue presented by the employees is their insistence on changing the formula of the current relationship from a "memo of understanding" to a "collective contract" governing the relationship between UNRWA and its employees over the next two years.

The memo calls for benefiting from the results of a recent survey on salaries conducted in the four areas of operation. The memo calls for conducting future survey to be in line with surveys conducted by other U.N. agencies as far as the contents and results are concerned.

As for Jordan, the memo calls on the agency to pay a cost of living allowance for the last two years because no salary scale surveys have taken place in Jordan in these two years.

In order to preserve the unity of action by employees in the host countries, the conferees called for the participation of representatives of the conference or members of a work team in any salary survey to take place in any area of operation.

The conference also called for introducing amendments to the nine appendices of the "memo of understanding" particularly the one on the agency's provident fund. It was agreed to compute, profits or losses of savings on a basis not affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The memo was submitted today to UNRWA officials. The conference also called for convening an early meeting of the working team to study these amendments and the draft in general with the UNRWA management.

The next meeting will be held at the end of September. As for the conference, it will be held next January.

On the other hand, an extraordinary conference will be held to review the by-laws of UNRWA's professional unions and to strengthen and consolidate

relations between employees in the five host countries.

The aim of the conference will

also be to preserve the unity of action by the unions in the host countries.

## Asfour back from Arab Social Council meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour returned to Amman from Tunis today after representing Jordan at the 31st ministerial meeting of the Arab Economic Council.



Mr. Walid Asfour

He said the council meeting was preceded by a meeting of technicians during which agenda items were discussed.

The council discussed preparations for the Euro-Arab dialogue and decided not to separate the economic and political issues, Mr. Asfour said.

He said the meeting urged that the Arab side to the dialogue should act as a "unified Arab bloc."

The council also discussed a common Arab development plan and agreed to forward the prop-

osals to the various Arab states for comments in preparation for comprehensive consideration at a future meeting.

## Shahed Ismail back from Arabsat meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The director general of the Telecommunications Corporation, Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, and a delegation accompanying him, returned to Amman from Tunis today after participating in meetings of the 18th session of the

Board of Directors of the Arabsat, which began in the city of Susah on Sept. 1.

Mr. Ismail said that among the most important resolutions adopted by participants at the four-day meeting was, the selection of Tunis as the site of the auxiliary control station for the Arab satellite. The main station will be established in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, he said.

Mr. Ismail said the first satellite will be launched in February 1984. He said the meeting approved raising Arabsat's capital to \$200 million instead of \$100 million.

Mr. Ismail said the Jordanian delegation submitted a working paper suggesting a unified tender to purchase the ground stations needed for the Arab satellites.

## Retired police officers honoured

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Recently retired police officers today called on the director of the Public Security Directorate, Maj. Gen. Mamoun Khalil.

At the meeting Gen. Khalil commended the ex-officers on their efforts during their terms of service with public security and called on them to pursue their endeavours to serve their country.

He also presented them with token gifts and wished them success. One of the officers also made a brief speech on the occasion expressing his appreciation and that of his colleagues for honouring them.

## Qasem meets envoys

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem conferred separately in his office yesterday with the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Jordan, Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan, and Soviet Ambassador Rafeek Nishanov. They reviewed bilateral relations. Mr. Qasem also conferred later with the director general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner. Nothing was disclosed after the meeting.

## Leadership seminar opens

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — A six-day seminar on administrative leadership and decision-making opened at the Institute of Public Administration yesterday.

The seminar is designed to orient administrators and officials on better methods of management and to develop their leadership qualities and their managerial competence.

Altogether, 16 participants representing industrial, commercial and financial business concerns are taking part in the seminar.

## Indian team sees industry aide

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — A visiting Indian trade delegation yesterday called on the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Mr. Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, to discuss Jordanian-Indian trade relations. Mr. Hourani explained to the delegation members fields of investment in Jordan, and facilities granted to foreign investors. The meeting was attended by a number of senior ministry officials.

## Madaba postal needs studied

MADABA, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The department of communications here has embarked on field studies of a number of villages in Madaba District to determine their needs of postal and telephone services. The study is designed to pave the way for opening new post office branches in these villages, the department said.

## Post offices handle 23,298 university applications

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — Post offices around the country handled 23,298 applications for the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University between Aug. 5 and Aug. 18, Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben reported today.

He said the process of receiving such applications and forwarding them to the two universities completely successful, as was a similar experiment conducted for the first time last year. Out of the applications, 11,956 went to the University of Jordan and 11,342 to Yarmouk University, Dr. Zaben added.



Post offices were busy last month accepting applications from students wishing to study at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

## Cabinet okays two loans

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The cabinet today endorsed two loan agreements to finance a water and sewerage project for Amman and the Aqaba industrial port project.

The unspecified loan for the two projects will be obtained from the Saudi Fund for Development. The cabinet authorised President of the National Planning Council Hanna Odeh to sign the two agreements on behalf of the Jordanian government.

## Surplus tomatoes for export to Iraq

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (Petra) — The Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) today started purchasing the surplus of the local tomato crop for export to Iraq in accordance with an agreement signed in Baghdad recently by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and Iraqi officials. The AMO has opened a centre at Wadi Saer-Naour road to buy the tomatoes directly from Jordanian farmers.

The AMO is paying 80 fils per kilo for tomatoes that are suitable for export.

### Telecommunications Corporation The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

#### INVITATION TO TENDER NO TCC 16/81 on project for Capacity expansion and updating of Spade system in Baq'a Satellite Earth Station

- A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision of the capacity expansion and updating the Spade system for Baq'a Satellite Earth Station (on turnkey basis) in accordance with the tender documents.
- B. Agent can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman for a non-refundable fee of JD 120 at the following address:

Secretary of Tender Committee  
Telecommunications Corporation  
Jabal Amman/Third Circle  
P.O. Box 1688 - Telex 21221 JORTEL JO  
Cable Jortal AMMAN  
Amman - JORDAN

- C. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 1400 hours, Nov. 7, 1981.
- D. The technical proposal and the financial proposal shall be submitted in separate volumes, four copies of each. Each copy shall be in closed envelope, sealed with red wax and clearly marked: original, first, second and third copy.
- E. All tenderers will be required to submit a bid bond in the amount of five per cent (5%) of tender price with the financial and management proposal (original copy).
- F. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General, TCC

### THANK YOU FOR CONDOLENCES

The Kettaneh, Berouti and Khouri families wish to express their deep appreciation to all those who offered their condolences in any manner on the passing away of their beloved

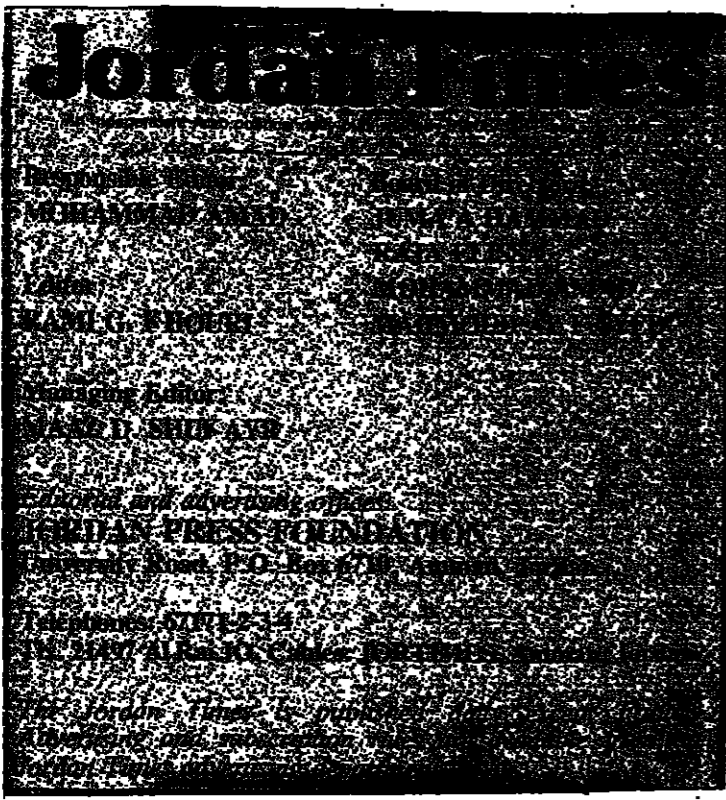
Elias Anton Kettaneh  
May his soul rest in peace

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# DE FACTONOMICS

## Is our society classless?

By T.A. Jaber

I ARGUED in last Monday's article that our society had undergone, over the last three decades, rapid social change, and such a development will hold for the eighties. I also stated the main factors contributing to such social change, and which include education, urbanisation, public awareness, enhancement of workers' status, more women participation, higher living standards and political maturity.

ferent viewpoints.

The interplay of social factors may lead to the deepening of barriers among existing classes or the evolution of new social classes. This is our topic for today. The question is the following: Did social change in Jordan bring with it social stratification or not? What about the future?

The class structure of a society is crucial for its development, for at least two reasons: 1- If social stratification works to the extreme, then social instability leads to class struggle and conflict. Many historical developments are explained by some writers in terms of class struggle including the rise of Islam, the collapse of the feudal system, the end of the capitalist system according to Marx and the general instability of the developing countries. We may differ with this interpretation, but the fact remains that social instability tends to result from class barriers and that it is extremely costly. It endangers all economic and cultural

achievements of the society, and opens the door, as in many developing countries, to foreign influence and agitation.

2- On the other hand social harmony and stability have been an excellent base for prosperity and progress. In recent economic literature, a lot of the economic policies can be traced to an implicit desire to avoid social instability; for example, land reform, equality in income distribution, the tax system, government intervention etc.

However, a classless society is a utopian one. The issue is a matter of degree, as in most social phenomena.

Taking the Jordanian society at present, I am tempted to say that the working of the social factors over the last three decades had strengthened and expanded the middle class. This is a healthy development which was attained through many factors including compulsory education, urbanisation and the government's considerable role in employment and assimilation of the various segments of the society.

The upper and lower groups of the society have been relatively declining while the middle one has been growing. This does not mean that there are no income disparities or inequality in wealth distribution. But it means that no strict barriers exist in the society to prevent active citizens from improving their economic and social status. The opportunities for doing so are wide open and a Jordanian newcomer from Saudi Arabia or the Gulf may gain social recognition very quickly by establishing his own business and making use of social occasions to advertise in the press. There are of course other means of gaining social recognition. Income differentials may continue to exist, but do not necessarily lead to social stratification as long as free upward movement is open to all citizens.

On this point, I look to the future with optimism. Every Jordanian is entitled to improve his position through education, training, investment, travel and work abroad and starting his own business.

We should be cautious, however, in watching certain developments in terms of their social impact. First is the drifting habits of consumerism and the endless competition and exaggeration in conspicuous consumption. The second is the huge accumulation of income with which land and real estate owners have been blessed. With the escalation of land value and the deep psychological attachment to own a house, the government should expand its activities in housing. The pressure on services will be mounting and more funds have to be used for that end.

However, it is not difficult for the government and the people to avoid, or at least to minimise, the negative impact of such developments on the society. Taxation, income redistribution and spreading the benefits of development to all segments of the society should be acted upon more directly, particularly in the coming decade.

To maintain social harmony more than economic measures is needed.

## Honeymoon ends for Spadolini

By Rupert Cornwell

ROME: In the heat and calm of the traditional mid-August Ferragosto holiday, Italy completed its first 50 days of rule by a government led for the first time since 1946 by someone other than a Christian Democrat.

Compared with the 100-day "honeymoon" which tradition allows new administrations in other Western democracies, this might seem to be a brief period upon which to base any coherent judgement on the performance of Sig. Giovanni Spadolini, the new Republican prime minister.

In the time at his disposal so far, Sig. Spadolini has already offered changes in style and substance from his predecessors. But in many respects the easy part is over and his real trial will begin with the resumption of activity after the summer.

Sig. Spadolini has moved fast, as he knew he had to. He once expects the "three per cent solution" (the figure refers to the electoral support of the Republican Party) to see the rest of this legislature out its natural end in summer 1984.

At best, runs the conventional wisdom in Rome, a five-party coalition will be going until next spring, which point general elections may once again deviously be called. But political predictors are nowhere more hazardous than in Italy. What is clear that Sig. Spadolini has moved with a vigour and decisiveness that has surprised the pundits who predicted that the mix would be just as before.

When he was sworn in office by President Sandro Pertini on June 28, the prime minister promised swift action to cope with what he theatrically termed Italy's "four emergencies" - moral, social, economic and international. He has been as good as his word.

Within hours he had begun discussions with industry and the unions to tackle the country's steadily worsening economic difficulties, even though the results achieved at so-called marathon sessions the end of July were meagre indeed.

The moral drive has been more evident. With wild applause and acclamation, he pushed through a decree disbarring secret societies - in particular the notorious P-2 Freemason lodge, whose exposure was the final nail in the previous government's coffin.

The deal with the "social emergency" cabinet the month allocated 1,400 billion (\$318 million) to step up the campaign against terrorism. New measures are promised by the end of August to give greater encouragement to disarmed terrorists to cooperate with the police in the hope of regaining momentum lost in recent months of heavy Red Brigades activity.

Sig. Spadolini himself is left no doubt that he is as worried as anyone by terrorist threats of a powerful autumn offensive aimed especially at industry, where important wage contract negotiations are due to start soon.

Finally, any lingering doubt about Italy's international alignment were banished by the announcement of a first site in Sicily - for the 11 Cruise missiles which the country has accepted as its contribution to the modernisation of NATO's theatre nuclear forces.

Perhaps no less important the style, too, has changed. Unlike his unhappy Christian Democrat predecessors, Sig. Francesco Cossiga and Sig. Arnaldo Forlani, Sig. Spadolini actually gives the impression of enjoying the job of prime minister.

Most dangerous of all to Sig. Spadolini, however, is perhaps the risk of success. His government rests on an uneasy stand-off between its two biggest components: the Christian Democrats whose intense disarray makes a spell of reflection essential and the Socialists who admit reluctantly that the moment is not yet ripe for the stake all on a bid for the premiership.

Either of these assumptions might easily be changed, but all by a jealous anxiety that Sig. Spadolini might be perceived as being good at his job - good for the liking of either of them.

-Financial Times news feature

## Talking points

HERE ARE a few thoughts for President Ronald Reagan to ponder while he is holding his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin this week:

1. Given the United States' sudden-found eagerness to work with Islamic states to counter what is perceived as a Soviet threat to the Islamic world, how does the American president reconcile his "strategic" alliance with the leader of Israel, while it is Israeli actions in Jerusalem that are among the most bitter affronts to the dignity of the Islamic world? After all, it was Israel that expelled the elected Arab mayor of Jerusalem and the head of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem, along with hundreds of other Palestinian deportees.

2. If Mr. Reagan agrees so strongly with Mr. Begin that the PLO does not in its present form represent the Palestinians, then by what intellectual process does Mr. Reagan confer legitimacy upon the rebels fighting Soviet occupation in Afghanistan? What makes the Afghan resistance so much more lovable in American eyes than the Palestinian resistance?

3. It is well past the time when the United States should have engaged Israel in a realistic dialogue on how Israel perceives its future status in the Middle East, given the current trend of anti-Americanism in the Arab World because of American support for Israel. Symbolic moves such as suspending the delivery of American jets to Israel for a few weeks are just that - symbolic. The United States needs to know if its interests in the Middle East are determined by the zany theocratic politics of the present Israeli coalition government.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Needed: Actions not words.

AL RA'I: We question the meaning and purpose of the conflicting statements of the American officials on the Middle East - coming at this particular time. The latest of such statements came from U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib who, described as ineffective any partial solution to the Middle East problem and called for intensifying efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement. Habib's statement yesterday clearly conflicts with one by President Reagan two days ago in which he pledged to pursue efforts for reviving the Camp David process. Truly enough, the Camp David agreements which represent the best example of partial solutions, ignore the Palestinian people's rights - the core of the Middle East conflict - and offer instead the so-called autonomy rule against the will of the Palestinian people.

Habib's statement which is a clear contradiction of President Reagan's call to revive the Camp David agreements attracts our attention. It is reminiscent of a recent statement by U.S. ambassador to Syria in which he called for a substitute for the Camp David formula.

One fact stands clear, however, that nothing to date has happened to the U.S.-sponsored agreements which embody the autonomy negotiations. They will figure prominently on the agenda of the talks between President Reagan and Premier Begin this week.

It is now premature to construe the contradiction in the American officials' statements as an indication, or an expression, of a positive shift in the American stand. Such palliative statements without proper action fall short of achieving their end, or restoring Washington's credibility in the Arab World. Acts speak louder than words.

### Begin's success will hurt U.S.

AL DUSTOUR: The Israeli government has made ample preparations for the visit to the United States this week by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. It wants this visit to achieve the greatest possible success.

Begin is carrying to Washington with him a number of trump cards that include, inter alia, Egypt's approval for resuming the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and President Sadat's tacit concession of excluding the Palestine Liberation Organisation from any political dialogue.

These and others will help Begin to exert pressure on the United States for Israel's advantage. Furthermore, Begin, in an attempt to benefit from the current tension between the super powers together with President Reagan's tendency to escalate the cold war, will try to get U.S. strategic cooperation by offering America military bases, subsequently exploiting the alliance for Israel's own benefit despite the general feeling in the U.S. that Israel is becoming a liability to America.

On the other hand President Reagan, in facing Begin's demands, will undoubtedly be placed in an embarrassing situation, since deep down he realises that many of America's interests lie with the Arab World, and that any further antagonism of Arab feelings would certainly draw the most adverse reaction.

We hope that the Reagan administration still places U.S. interests above those of Israel and that it is still concerned with restoring America's credibility in the world.

## LETTERS

### Alia fares better

To the Editor:

I should like to respond to Mr. Nabil Sawalha's letter in the Jordan Times of September 3/4 entitled: Alia's Unpleasant Flight.

I feel Mr. Sawalha must have struck a bad day. I also feel that his first two criticisms of Alia actually compliment their good service and safety practices. For the check-in counter to overlook the 16 kilos of excess baggage, was surely a courtesy on their part. It is normal safety practice carried out by all international airlines, for passengers to remain seated before take-off and the reprimand he received is only what should be expected. His complaint about the lack of air-conditioning is one that could be voiced for many airlines which are trying to run on a profitable basis in this day of soaring fuel prices.

The fleet of Boeing 707 aircraft, running the Amman-London route, are soon to be phased out and it could be expected that some aspects of these planes are in less than perfect condition. His comment re Alia's lack of service for children is endorsed by the undersigned but generally is overlooked as in most routes: Alia's cheaper fares compensate for any lack of service.

I should like to point out that probably the best short run I've ever made on an international airline in my 10 years of international flying, was from London to Amman by Alia on Friday, July 24. The food was excellent, the service far above average, and extremely courteous, (it was pleasant to note that two of the three stewardesses were Jordanian), and most embarrassing to my fellow passenger who was a purser on British Airways, who commented that his airline had nothing to match it.

Suzie Grant  
Amman

## Rocky relations over Gibraltar

By Joe Garcia

GIBRALTAR: Relations between Britain and Spain are moving back on to an even keel after the storm caused when Prince Charles and his bride stopped over in Gibraltar during their honeymoon. The meeting in Madrid between British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and the Spanish Foreign Minister Sr. Perez Llorca (August 16) may no doubt help, but Gibraltar remains a serious problem between the two countries.

What is not often realised is that Gibraltar and Spain are two different worlds. The Gibraltarians, mainly of middle Mediterranean origin, do not lack a Latin temperament but they have an English mind. After nearly 300 years of British sovereignty with education, justice and politics modelled on the British system they speak in English or Spanish, and more often in a quaint mixture of the two.

The inhabitants of this minute outpost of empire have adopted as part of their unmistakable identity the best of two worlds: they eat fish and chips, and typical Spanish dishes like paella. When the border was opened, it was a common occurrence for them to walk into Spain to watch a bullfight one day and then play cricket the next day back on British soil.

They are neither English nor Spanish, but Gibraltarian and

proudly British. Indeed, the closing of the border by Spain more than 12 years ago has served to insulate the Gibraltarian from Spanish ways and to strengthen further his Britishness.

The lifting of the Spanish restrictions on Gibraltar has been a central theme in British foreign policy ever since the late Gen. Franco closed the barriers against the rock in 1969.

The border has now been sealed for so long that many Gibraltarians are in no hurry for it to re-open, given their new-found prosperity behind the green iron bars of the Spanish gates and the evident growing pains of Spain's young democracy.

Not only have the restrictions failed to be a mortal blow to the 30,000 inhabitants of The Rock, but they have given the Gibraltarians the opportunity to prove to Madrid that, despite the physical limitations of the place, they can live cut off from the Spanish mainland, contrary to Spanish belief.

During these years of dispute with Spain, the Gibraltarians have reasserted their Britishness in a more vociferous way, and the recent royal visit amply demonstrated where their allegiance lies.

When the House of Lords voted in July in favour of British citizenship for the Gibraltarians, it confirmed the extent of the sup-



The people of Gibraltar are a strange mixture of British and Spanish -- they like bullfights and cricket, they eat fish and chips and also paella. Right now the authorities are gingerly trying to draw them closer to their Spanish neighbours again after another flare-up in the centuries-old wrangle about who owns The Rock.

port there is in parliament for Gibraltar's continued association with Britain. As a noble lord put it, the Gibraltarians "do not wish to be other than British, and they have demonstrated overwhelmingly that when a price had to be paid for being British they were willing to pay it."

But the Spanish restrictions have achieved one thing for Spain: a British willingness to consider for negotiation all aspects of the Gibraltar situation, including the question of sovereignty. This is what Spain has always wanted.

Yet, given the volatile domestic situation in Spanish politics, the removal of the restrictions in return for a commitment to negotiate has not obtained the necessary political support in Spain to enable the government to implement the formal agreement signed in Lisbon in April last year between Lord Carrington and the former Spanish Foreign Minister Sr. Marcelino Oreja.

Madrid's subsequent insistence that Spaniards should have equal rights in Gibraltar to EEC nationals before Spain actually joined the Community, has not met with British approval. This is something for discussion once the border opens, say Gibraltar officials.

Of late, there have been hints that Spain has been linking the removal of the restrictions to her application to join NATO. This comes at a time when the future of

the naval dockyard at Gibraltar is under review. The dockyard is a mainstay of the Gibraltar economy, and a study is underway to find an alternative role for it, should the British defence axe finally come down. The commercialisation of the yard is a distinct possibility.

There is also the possibility of joint Anglo-Spanish use of naval and air facilities. There is already an American liaison officer in the naval base who could conceivably be joined by a Spanish officer once Spain enters the alliance.

Britain is also considering the possibility of turning the RAF-run airfield over to civilian control, and this could present opportunities for Anglo-Spanish cooperation at a commercial level.

Gibraltar is, however, in no mood to accept any deal which would impinge on sovereignty and provide Spain with any direct influence or involvement in the internal affairs of The Rock, for which elected Gibraltarian ministers are responsible under the constitution. It is equally obvious that the people here would like Britain to continue taking responsibility for Gibraltar's foreign affairs and defence.

Much water must run under the political bridge before even a strictly symbolic Spanish presence might meet with general approval. There is a feeling here that the

Spanish government makes no attempt to understand the Gibraltarians. Just recently, for example, the Spanish foreign minister authorised the temporary opening of the frontier to allow Gibraltarians to attend a summer course in a nearby Spanish town. But the Spanish organisers of the course provided no prior details in Gibraltar about the course and people got to know about it, and about the planned border opening, only by chance over Spanish radio the day before the course was due to start. There was no official knowledge in Gibraltar about the frontier move.

This has made Sir Joshua Hassan, the chief minister, wonder if the Spaniards are just playing for effect to counter "all the recent publicity, in the wake of the royal visit, about the frontier still being closed." "I would have thought the Spanish authorities would have known people here are more concerned with being able to go and see their close friends and relatives on the Spanish side than to go across for a course which nobody here knows much about," he said.

Gibraltar and its hinterland remain two different worlds. Precipitate action of any kind, whether at a political or cultural level, tends to separate the peoples on both sides of the fence.

مكتبة الامم



Putting the shuttle to work

# Spacefaring and Stargazing

By Sandy Greenberg

WHEN THE WHEELS of the space shuttle orbiter Columbia rolled down the California desert earlier this year, humanity's vision expanded in ways yet fathomable. Some liken the era thus begun the Bronze Age, an early period of very rapid technological and economic growth. Others compare it to the fast paced development of the American West. Still others term it the dawning of the space age.

The possibilities for exploration and expansion, for technological and economic development, ended up by the advent of a reusable spacecraft seem limited only by human imagination. The shuttle orbiter is versatile, efficient, adaptable. Facilities for

a multitude of experiments are available. The large cargo bay -- 18 metres long, capable of carrying satellites, modules, pallets (external platforms) or combinations, weighing up to 29,000 kilograms -- can be used to ferry laboratories, tools, material, people into earth orbit.

Instruments can be directed Earth-ward -- or toward the stars. Satellites can be launched for terrestrial communications -- and retrieved for repair, study or return to Earth. Exploratory spacecraft can be sent to far distant planets.

And the weightlessness, or rather, microgravity (no place is totally free from gravitational force) of space provides an entirely new environment for research, technology, and manufacturing.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) plans to fly over 400 shuttle missions in the next ten years if enough clients sign up. Through mid-1985 -- for the first 50 some flights -- the shuttle is nearly booked solid. Customers include NASA itself, the U.S. department of defence, the European Space Administration (ESA), the Peoples Republic of China, a consortium of Arab states, various other foreign governments, and a number of communications firms, both in the United States and elsewhere. Other interested parties have adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

Even individuals have gotten involved. NASA has made available small (.14 and .07 cubic metre) self-contained cylindrical containers -- "getaway specials" -- to groups or individuals. By mid-

1981 over 300 getaway specials had been sold. They will be carried aboard shuttle flights on a space-available basis.

While some scientific research will be done in the three-story front section of the shuttle, most will occur in the cargo bay. Spacelab, a changeable laboratory capable of providing work space for up to seven people, will sometimes be the cargo. Built by ESA, Spacelab consists of two cylindrical laboratory modules, plus several pallets. It can be used in a variety of configurations.

The diverse experiments planned range over many disciplines -- medicine, life sciences, astronomy, solar physics, plasma physics, earth observations, materials sciences. Nonastronaut technicians -- "mission specialists" or "payload specialists" -- will carry out the various space tasks.

When NASA's optical space telescope is launched from the shuttle, scientists will be able to see seven to ten times farther into space than ever before. Unhindered by Earth's atmosphere, astronomers using the remotely operated telescope will look at stars, quasars, galaxies, black holes, interstellar dust. Earth's sun will be examined anew.

Instruments directed toward Earth will survey cropland, forests, deserts, urban expansion. Air and water pollution, floods, weather patterns, climate trends will be monitored. Energy sources, such as heat from geothermal sources, will be researched. The data received will be put to use in myriad ways around the globe.

The microgravity of space allows biologists to produce pure substances to a degree not possible on Earth. Using a process called electrophoresis, scientists can isolate cells according to their electrical properties. Life-saving

new antibiotics and purer vaccines could be developed. Two companies, McDonnell Douglas and Ortho Pharmaceutical, have joined together to develop an electrophoretic separator and test the method in space.

As microgravity enables the separation of pure substances, the absence of convection in space allows new materials to be made. Alloys, impossible to make on Earth because their components would separate when melted, can be produced. Stronger and lighter than Earth-produced alloys, they would form the basis for space construction.

Larger and purer silicon crystals for use by the electronics industry in making semiconductors can be grown in space. High purity glass, to make fiber-optic material for light-wave communications, could be produced.

As experiments proceed and space manufacturing becomes more feasible, the world of space opened by the shuttle will unfold dramatically.

Engineers with companies such as Rockwell International, Grumman Aero-space Corporation, General Dynamics and Boeing Aerospace Company have contracts with NASA to develop ways the shuttle can be used for sending structures into orbit, and building things in space.

Plans call for orbiting power modules, using solar cells to produce electricity. Shuttles and satellites could be plugged in as needed. Power modules will probably be in low earth orbit (LEO), which ranges from 240 to 800 kilometres above Earth.

On the drawing board are various designs of a permanent manned orbiting space station. Early ones would use prefabricated modular units; they could grow and change, being modified as needs and techniques changed. Very large power conversion

systems could be fabricated to transmit microwaves to Earth for making electricity. Some could be boosted to geo-synchronous orbit (GEO), 36,000 kilometres above Earth at the equator. In GEO, an orbiting object remains stationary with respect to a point on the ground.

Since the shuttle is designed to fly no higher than 1,600 kilometres above Earth, orbit-transfer vehicles would carry cargo and personnel back and forth between low earth orbit and geosynchronous orbit.

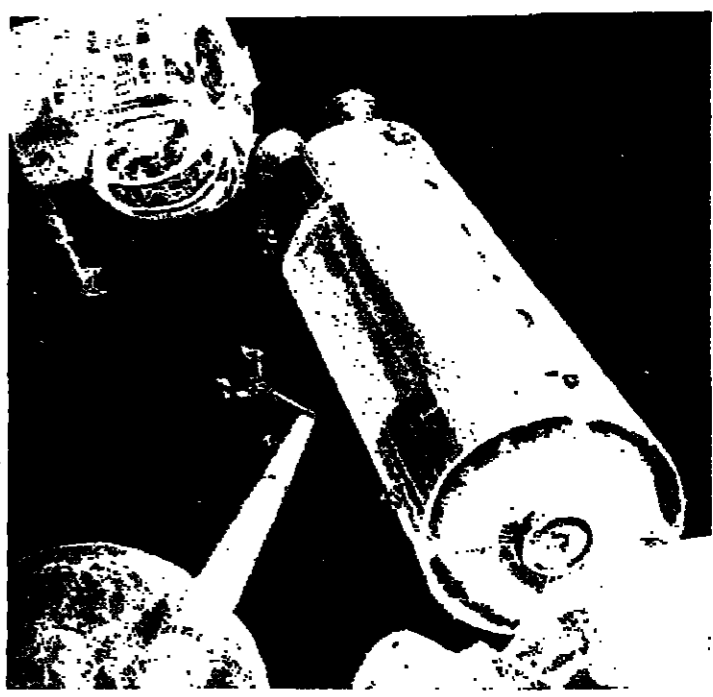
Manned maneuvering units -- rocket-propelled backpacks -- will free specialists and technicians to work outside the shuttle. Manipulator arms and beam builders would help in construction.

The shuttle will replace all other rockets by becoming the first stage for lifting objects into low earth orbit. Additional booster rockets will be used to carry satellites or exploratory spacecraft beyond LEO.

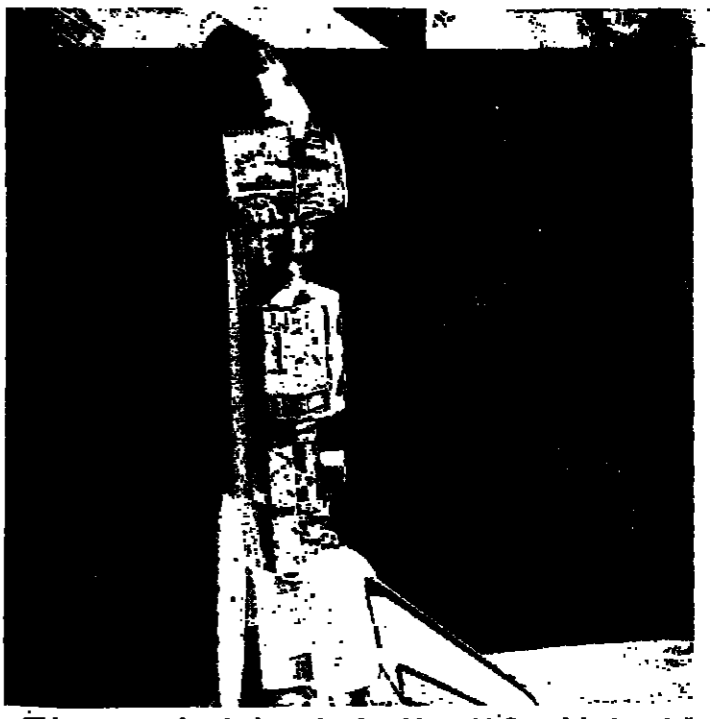
At this point, many of the plans and designs are just that -- on paper. There is currently no funding for any space station unit. However, when asked during testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives what they considered the next most important step for the United States in space for the 1980s and beyond, Shuttle 1 astronaut John Young and Robert Crippen recommended the permanent manned orbiting station.

The shuttle is operational. Columbia will soon be joined by Challenger, Discovery and Atlantis. Spacelab is ready. Studies for the power module have been funded.

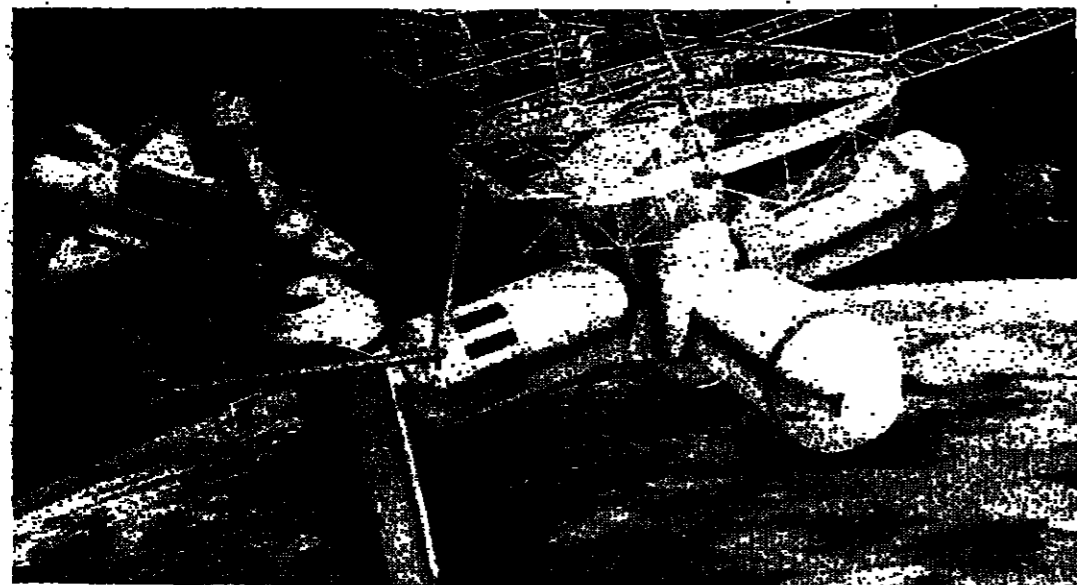
As Columbia Commander Young put it after his successful shuttle flight into space, "I think we have a remarkable capability here. We're really not far -- the human race isn't far from going to the stars."



Cargo arrives from low earth orbit at a solar power satellite construction facility in geosynchronous orbit. Individually powered and controlled manoeuvring units with manipulator arms are utilised to unload and transfer cargo.



This cut-away view depicts a shuttle orbiter with Spacelab aboard. In the cargo bay, one of the pressurised laboratory modules is in place; two pallets hold instruments for additional experiments. The shuttle is vertical with respect to Earth to allow for celestial observation. On one of the pallets, a crew member in a pressurised garment works. Access between the orbiter cabin and Spacelab is through a pressurised tunnel.



A possible manned space station there is a variety of activity going on. Several modules hold quarters, workshops and laboratories. Other modules are attached. Crew members work several locations. Two "cherry pickers" are in

operation. Each consists of a long arm with a small pressurised cabin bubble at the end. Space workers can direct the two manipulator arms in a variety of tasks.

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# ECONOMY

## A new step in the North-South dialogue - Part II

Following the Chairman's introduction the Report begins by tracing world relationships and problems of development in the post-war decades culminating in the oil crisis of 1973, the frustrations and deadlocks of the North-South negotiations and the deterioration of the economic situation of the poorest countries.

national benefits of development are distributed most equitably. The Report calls on the developing countries to introduce administrative social reforms that will enable them to achieve this goal. This social objective is no less important than the need for the developing countries to increase their own productive capacities and to improve the management of their resources and general economic conditions.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the second and final part of a commentary on the report of the Brandt Commission by one of the Commission's members, Abdulatif Al-Hamad.



ishing a comprehensive trade institution combining the functions of UNCTAD and GATT.

With regard to the monetary situation the Report indicates that the world-wide economic problems are a result of the breakdown of the international monetary system. The Bretton Woods Agreements are no longer capable of dealing with the serious difficulties of the world economy and require major reforms to adapt to the new phenomenon of inflation and recession. The use of the SDR should be expanded as an international reserve currency which may assist in achieving greater stability in the financial and money markets. The Report calls for a review of the International Monetary Fund's regulations in order to cope more adequately and with greater flexibility with the needs of developing countries.

The Report deals in a number of chapters with the serious problem of development finance and the need for providing more resources with better terms for the ever increasing needs of the developing countries. It also examines the external debt problems of these countries and the need for recycling current account surpluses to the benefit of the international community. This problem was one of the central issues discussed at length by the Commission.

One of the most bold and progressive ideas that emerged from the discussion was the consideration of an international taxation system in which all countries participate, with the aim of mobilising more resources for international development assistance. The rich industrialised countries, whether East or West, North or South, would contribute to this fund in the largest proportion, the newly industrialised countries would contribute a smaller proportion and the poorest countries who would be the main beneficiaries of this proposal would contribute a symbolic amount. All this would be added to the proceeds from taxes on natural resources available in international waters, or on international trade, or on any other activity that does not fall within the domain of individual countries.

The Report goes on to estimate that the development assistance needs of the Third World countries by 1985 will be between \$50 and \$60 billion more than is allocated at present. This amount could be raised through additions to the present development assistance borrowing from the international financial markets and through increases in the resources of the international and regional development institutions such as the World Bank, Arab Fund, African Development Bank, and other similar agencies.

The Report further recommends more specifically the doubling of the World Bank leverage from a ratio of 1:1 to a ratio of 1:2, and the IMF to borrow against its gold holdings and to issue additional SDRs. The Report suggests the adoption of a schedule to increase the official development assistance from industrialised countries to the level of 0.7 per cent of GNP by 1985; a target which was not met during the United Nations development decade that ended recently except by some of the Scandinavian countries and the Arab oil-producers. The latter have in fact given several times this percentage in development assistance. The Commission also recommends that ODA should increase to a level of 1 per cent of GNP by the end of this century.

In its final Chapter, the Report details a 'Programme of Priorities' for achieving the objectives set out by the Commission. This Programme includes specific sets of recommendations, to be implemented in the 80s and the 90s, designed to reform the international economic order and monetary system together with existing financial institutions.

An 'Emergency Programme for 1980-1985' stemming from the 'Programme of Priorities' consists of four parts: 1. A large-scale transfer of resources to developing countries. 2. An international energy strategy. 3. A global food programme. and 4. A start on some major reforms in the international economic system.

It is important to point out that these moves are complementary to each other and would require the cooperation of the industrialised countries, the oil-producing countries, and other

countries of the Third World. The oil-producing countries would play a central role in the negotiations, with the aim of obtaining maximum benefits for the Third World, such as increased development assistance resources and the creation of food security. These major objectives of the Third World may be realised in return for an international strategy towards oil and conservation between the oil-producing and consuming countries. Such a strategy would remove international pressures, leading to irresponsible consumption of energy and would strengthen the policies of conservation to the long-term benefit of the world.

Arriving at an acceptable agreement along the lines of the proposed programme would bring about a more balanced relationship between the two groups, reinforcing the mutuality of interests between North and South. This would require a joint effort by all countries made on the basis of political equality and fairness in the distribution of world economic benefits.

The industrial countries should recognise that their prosperity and growth are heavily dependent on imported raw materials from the Third World, and need their rapidly growing markets. It is worth noting that, for example, 40 per cent of the industrial exports of the United States of America go to the developing countries. On the other hand, there is no denying that the developing countries are very much in need of the technology, food supplies, technical know-how and industrial resources of the countries of the North.

The Brandt Commission, in its composition, reflected the many political and ideological views prevalent in the free world, and brought a wealth of experience and individual expertise to this unique experiment. For the first time, such a gathering was able to discuss the problems and interests of the world as a whole, with complete objectivity. Such a discussion must have desirable results and although the resolutions and recommendations arrived at do not offer a panacea, they may well prove the most acceptable proposals for our present predicament.

industrial countries alike.

The Report discusses some of the anticipated problems of poverty in the last quarter of this century and makes recommendations that focus on the need for developing nations to begin solving their own problems, with the increased flow of official development assistance. An increase in ODA of about \$12 billion annually is required to assist those countries to build the infrastructure necessary for economic development. A third of this amount will be needed for developing agriculture to continue to feed the ever-increasing population of the world. The Report emphasises that without such investments the world would face greater dangers of starvation and dramatic increases in food prices.

The Report assures us that the world has the capacity to achieve such a goal and that it is imperative to do so without further delay. It proceeds to analyse the other human problems. The most serious must be the explosive growth of population and the need for controls within the right social framework as well as through large-scale migration and comprehensive development. All this must take place without disturbing the international social and natural environment. Such a task requires broad and effective cooperation from many countries, especially in view of the fact that it has a direct impact on the resources available to mankind.

Chapter 8 of the Report deals with the developing nations' responsibility towards their own people and lands, and emphasises their duty to ensure that the

The Report also calls for price stabilisation measures and lends its support to the expected role of the expanded Common Fund for Commodities. It recommends the establishment of an institution to help developing countries exploit their mineral resources on a more equitable basis, to avoid unnecessary exploitation and domination multinational companies.

The Report emphasises the central role of energy and its impact on international economic relations. It describes the disparities between the developed and developing countries in the consumption of energy, emphasising the depletable nature of this commodity and the need for more responsible policies of production and consumption. It is important to indicate in this context that the disparities in consumption between the industrialised countries, the middle income countries and the developing countries are in the ratio of 100:1 and 10:1 respectively, which shows clearly the rate at which the first group is using this highly valuable resource.

The Report also focuses on the question of oil prices, because of their great importance as an instrument for reducing irresponsible consumption of this exhaustible asset and emphasises the need for solving energy problems by peaceful means, avoiding the forceful measures that might have an adverse effect on world peace.

The studies of the Commission demonstrated that the industrialisation of the Third World need not pose a threat to the traditional industrial countries, but may be in their interests. However, due consideration should be given to the need for restructuring the industrial sectors of a number of the traditional industrial countries. Such restructuring may be socially and politically painful in the initial stages. It may bring unemployment as a result of competition from the industrialised developing nations which have advantages in lower labour costs and the use of appropriate technology.

Nonetheless, the industrial

development of the traditional industrial countries is a complex operation and one of the factors that might remove some of the obstacles in its path would be an increase in trade between developing countries and industrial countries. For example, it would be advantageous for the industrial countries to avoid tariffs in such industries as textiles and clothing and to concentrate on producing the machinery required for the development of those industries in the newly industrialised countries, thus expanding trade opportunities between the two groups. This would increase employment in the developing countries and raise the standard of living, in turn enabling them to expand their imports of industrial goods. Furthermore, the Report speaks of the need for a more positive environment to promote international trade and recommends consideration of estab-

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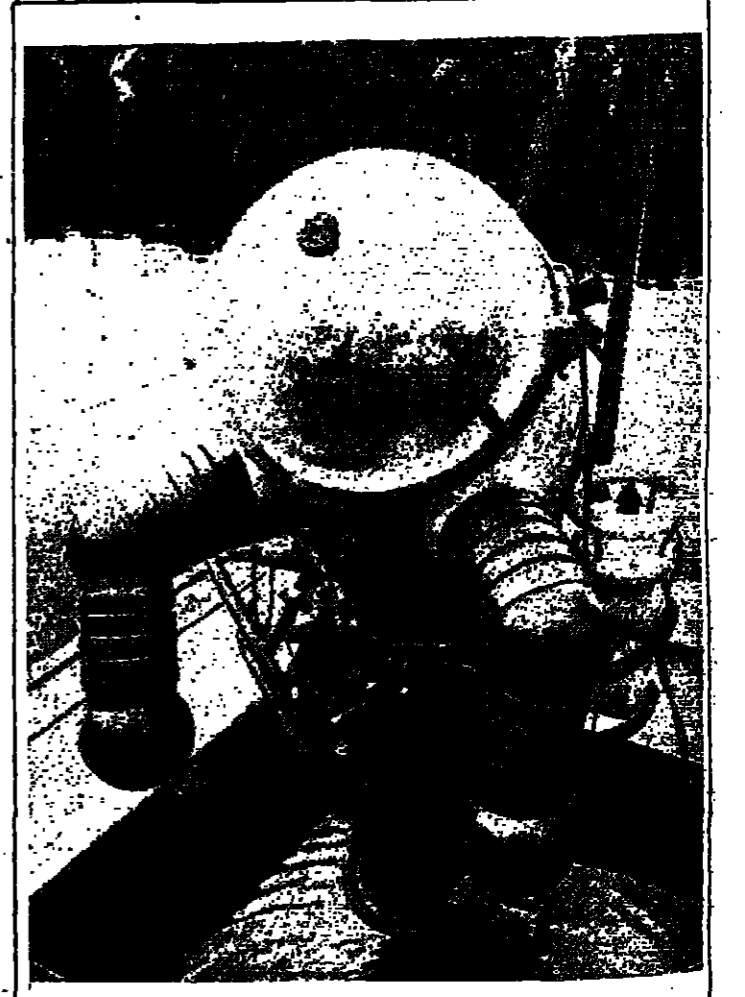
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EAST ♠ 972 ♥ 109 ♦ KQJ84 ♣ A83

SOUTH ♠ AK63 ♥ J74 ♦ A72 ♣ KQ5

Declarer drew a third round of trumps, cashed the king-queen of clubs and ace-king of hearts, and now had two routes to success. He could lead a diamond, which would leave East on play with nothing but diamonds. On the forced return of that suit, declarer would ruff in one hand while sluffing his losing heart from the other.

The Vanderbilt Team Championship. In view of their perfectly balanced distributions, North might have forgone the use of Stayman in the hope of finding a 4-4 major fit and South might have bid three no trump at his third turn. Note that a no trump game is easy from the South seat unless West is inspired enough to lead a diamond—which would be our fourth choice.

A diamond lead would also scuttle four spades, but West chose to lead a club. East won the ace and shifted to the king of diamonds. Declarer ducked one round, then won the diamond continuation with the ace. His dim hopes of bringing in the contract improved slightly when he cashed the ace-king of trumps and felled West's queen. The scene was set for an end play.

Declarer drew a third round of trumps, cashed the king-queen of clubs and ace-king of hearts, and now had two routes to success. He could lead a diamond, which would leave East on play with nothing but diamonds. On the forced return of that suit, declarer would ruff in one hand while sluffing his losing heart from the other. Sanders chose an equally successful method. He led another heart, forcing West to win. Now West was left with nothing but hearts and clubs, and whichever suit he led would permit declarer to ruff in one hand and discard his losing diamond from the other.

Bridge administrators do have to be great bridge players. But there are a number of exceptions. One is Jimmy Sanders of Nashville, Tenn., recently elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Contract Bridge League. Not only is he an expert player, he will captain the U.S. team in this year's world championship, but his wife, Carol, will be a member of the U.S. Women's Team. At the recent North American Spring Championships, Sanders became clearer at a four spade contract on the auction shown, bringing the quarter finals of

U.S. Open is plain sailing for McEnroe, Lloyd

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (R)—Two more seeded players were beaten but the top singles seeds, Americans John McEnroe and Chris Evert Lloyd, both won easily at the U.S. Open tennis championships yesterday.

Virginia Ruzici of Romania, seeded ninth, became the sixth women's seed to be beaten. She lost her third round match 6-1, 4-6, 7-5 to Suk Hee Lee of South Korea.

The Romanian thereby joined American Andrea Jaeger on the sidelines. Jaeger, seeded second, was upset on Friday night by compatriot Andrea Leand. The other women's seeds to lose have been Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, tenth, Regina Marsikova of Czechoslovakia, 13th, Sue Barker of Britain, 15th and Dianne Fromholtz of Australia, 16th.

The lone men's upset yesterday saw American Bruce Manson eliminate 11th seeded Australian Peter Mokzara 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

McEnroe, trying for his third successive title, had no trouble beating compatriot Pat Dupre, a semifinalist at Wimbledon a few

years ago. Lloyd, bidding for her sixth title in seven years, crushed compatriot Alycia Moulton 6-3, 6-0.

Also on the women's side, third-seeded Tracy Austin who interrupted Lloyd's winning streak by taking the title two years ago, won 12 games in succession in a 6-3, 6-0 victory over fellow American Pam Casale.

Fifth seeded Hans Mandlikova, who lost to Lloyd in the final here last year and at Wimbledon in July, routed Glynis Coles of Britain 6-3, 6-0.

Lloyd committed only seven unforced errors against Moulton. Lloyd, now 26, said there was more pressure than ever on the younger players on the women's circuit.

"There is just so much tension on the tour, and there's so much pressure on the girls," she said. "A lot of parents put pressure on them. And the attitudes of some of these younger players is unbelievable."

"I'm very fortunate that I came along when I did because I sure wouldn't want to be a junior

player now. There is so much pressure because they are competing with kids their own age. When I came along, I was the only one, the only younger player challenging the pros."

Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, who won four successive U.S. tournaments this summer, scored his second five-set triumph in two days by overcoming American Mel Purcell 6-4, 0-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Clerc was on the verge of defeat when his groundstrokes and net

game faltered badly in the second and third sets. But after surviving four breakpoints in the fourth game of the fourth set and another in the eighth game he broke Purcell's serve at the second deuce in the ninth to square the match. From then on, he was in control.

Later Clerc said: "I'm not feeling so happy for this tournament. It is ridiculous to play like this. I know today I had so many chances to lose because I don't feel so well on the court."

Oarswoman guilty of drug taking

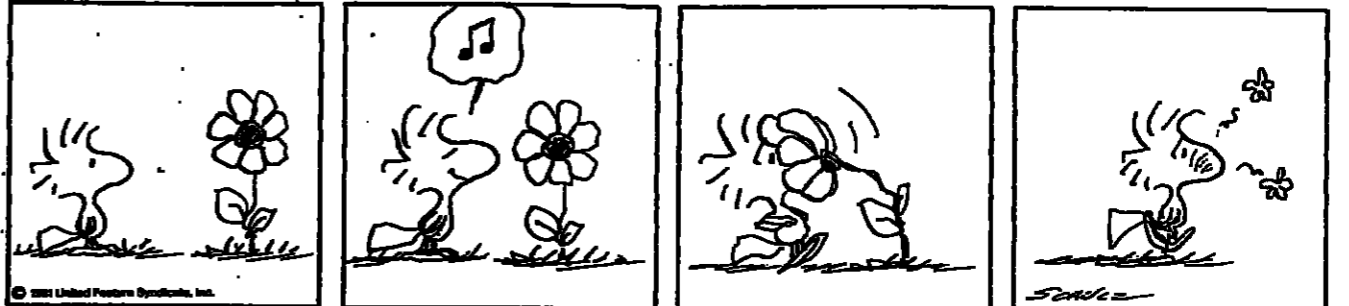
MUNICH, Sept. 6 (R)—Bulgarian oarswoman Veneta Karamandjukova has been banned for a year from all National and International competitions, the International Rowing Federation (FISA) announced today.

Karamandjukova last Tuesday became the first person in the history of rowing to be found guilty of drug-taking at a world championship.

Tests carried out after the semifinal of the women's coxless fours at the women's World Rowing Championships in Munich on Aug. 29 showed she had taken the drug Micolen, a strong stimulant. She later admitted the charge.

FISA also gave an official warning to the Bulgarian Rowing Association, for which this was the second drug offence this year. The association was ordered to take exemplary measures against all those involved in the offence and to report back to FISA by Oct. 15. The ban on Karamandjukova is effective until 30 Sept., 1982.

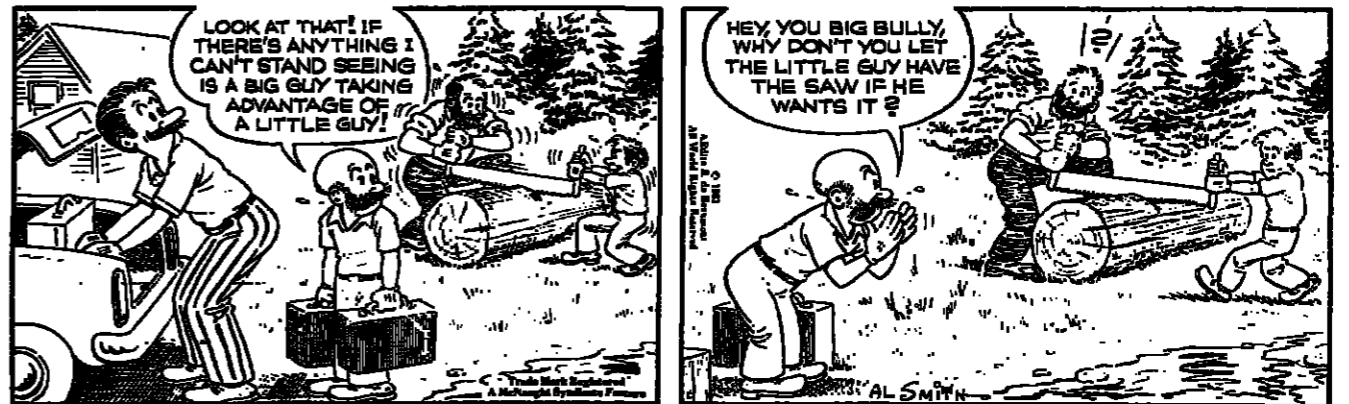
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



IAAF clears up athletes cash payments decision

ROME, Sept. 6 (R)—The International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) issued a statement tonight intended to clear up what it called some misunderstanding of its new rule allowing athletes to earn cash from advertising.

The statement said: "There appears to be some misunderstanding about the decisions of the IAAF congress in Rome in regard to the benefits which athletes may derive personally from contracts for advertising and sponsorship."

"The national governing body must still be a party to such contracts with all funds being channelled through the governing bodies, and benefits accruing to the athlete are limited to those

permitted under IAAF rules 14.15 and 16 (covering expenses and subsidies).

"Congress approved in principle a proposal to extend rule 16, so as to permit the establishment of trust funds for the benefit of athletes."

"The working group on eligibility, appointed by the council, will prepare more detailed proposals, taking into account information and views obtained at the congress."

"Their recommendations will be examined by the council probably at its March/April 1982 meeting with view to presenting formal resolutions to the congress in Athens in September 1982," the statement concluded.

Australia 0 Taiwan 0

TAIPEI, Sept. 6 (R)—With group winners New Zealand already assured of the place in the next round, Australia and Taiwan fought out a spirited goalless draw in the final Asia/Oceania section one World Soccer Cup tie today.

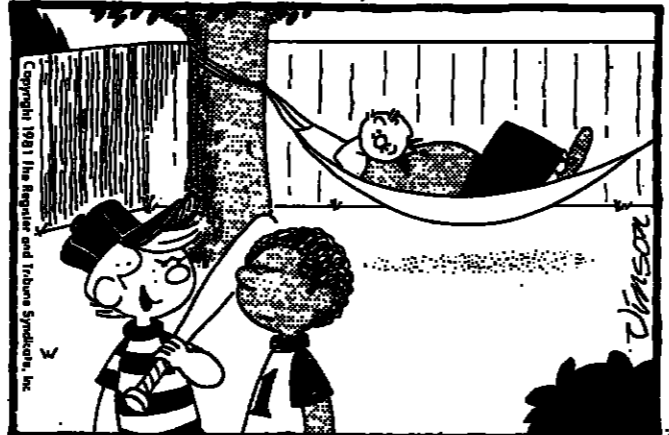
Australia finished their campaign in second place with 10 points, four behind New Zealand who go forward to meet Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and China to decide which two of them will contest the finals in Spain next year.

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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



"Sure you know what an 'allegory' is. That's when he tells us a story about a wicked witch, but he's really talking about his mother-in-law."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

A word game section with four jumbled words: DIFOR, GYNAT, YONDOB, BALLEF. Includes a cartoon of a man at a movie theater and instructions to unscramble the letters.

Print answer here: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] (Answers tomorrow) Saturday's Jumbles: SKULK BELLE EMBODY RAGLAN Answer: Read by some people before they eat— MENUS

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A fine day to advance along conventional lines of expression. A void talking any chances or getting involved in projects where there's muddled thinking. Become more efficient.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your debts and credits well and make them balance. Be sure to keep any promises you've made to others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You and associate may have opposing views regarding a new venture, so try to cooperate more. Be less rigid.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle routine duties with more enthusiasm than you've shown in the past. A new project needs more study.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you finish important work before you go out for pleasure purposes. Show more devotion to loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) First keep promises made to family members and then handle regular routines. Take time to engage in civic affair.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact those persons who can give you important information you need. Handle communication with clarity and wisdom.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A brief journey may be necessary to settle an important matter. A financial expert can give you the data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss with bankers any financial problem you may have. A better way to budget your assets is important now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your true aims and find ways and means to gain them intelligently and quickly. Strive for happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good day for making plans, consulting with experts and making the future brighter. Relax at home tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Sidestep fair-weather friends who have held you back in the past and make new ones who can help you advance. Show gratitude.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some friends may ask too much of you now. You have to be firm and do only what is best for you. Improve your health.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who like to find out what makes things tick. You'd be wise to give your progeny as much education as you can afford, and provide a good religious background. Teach to be a good sport.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Jeanette K. Brill

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a section for 'Yesterday's Puzzle Solved' with a grid of letters.

A large crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 61 indicating the starting positions for the clues.



**WORLD**

**Solidarity shows Warsaw its deep R. Catholic roots**

**GDANSK, Sept. 6 (R)** — The Solidarity free trade union declared today that a revolution was under way in Poland and said it was determined to lead the process and put the country back on its feet.

In a major policy document by the leadership read to the union's national congress, Solidarity accused the authorities of incapacity and of failing to solve the deep economic and social crisis.

The report warned of the dangers facing Solidarity but said the union wanted to continue the tactic of peaceful dialogue.

The report said there were still forces at work in the country which sought a return to the system before the August 1980 labour revolt that gave birth to Solidarity at the Lenin shipyards only a few kilometres from the congress centre. "They are afraid of the wave of freedom carried by our movement," the report noted.

It said these groups did not refrain even from the path of national betrayal — a veiled reference to the implied threat that Poland's communist rulers could seek Soviet assistance in buttressing their power.

Today's session, described by its organisers as the most democratic and representative meeting of its kind in the Soviet bloc, began with a mass, underlining the deep Roman Catholic roots of the union.

The report stressed the role played by the Roman Catholic church in reaching the August

strike accords which gave Solidarity the right to exist and in numerous subsequent crises.

It said the election of Polish-born Pope John Paul II crowned the church's victory in Poland.

The report also paid tribute to dissident movements, like the Worker Self-Defence Committee (KOR), for their part in achieving the August accords which it described as a great chance for Poles.

In Castel Gandolfo, Italy, meanwhile, Pope John Paul compared the struggles of the independent trade union Solidarity to the sacrifices made by his countrymen in Poland during World War II.

Greeting two groups today from Solidarity at his summer palace south of Rome, the Pope said in Polish: "We cannot forget the important things that happened in Gdansk one year ago," referring to the union's pact with the government last year. "Neither can we forget the congress of Solidarity."

"We must connect these things... to the events of World War II," the Pope said, recalling the death of six million Poles during the war and the invasion of Poland by German troops on Sept. 1, 1939.

The Pope also remarked that a

cross had been replaced in Westplatte, a border town the Germans invaded at the beginning of the war. First put up after the war as a memorial, the cross was taken down and replaced with a tank. "With emotion I learn that the cross has been put up again," the Pope said.

**Prison riot**

The official PAP news agency reported that "dozens" of prisoners escaped from a jail in the northern city of Bydgoszcz early today following the shooting of a prisoner during a separate escape attempt.

Officials from the independent trade union Solidarity in the city reported that following the escapes, about 150 prisoners remaining inside the jail had "left their cells and barricaded themselves inside the building."

Talks were underway to mediate the situation, the union spokesman said.

**IRA hunger striker in coma, family intervene**

**BELFAST, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — The family of hunger striker Laurence McKee called in doctors today to save his life immediately after he slipped into a coma on the 70th day of his fast. Britain's Northern Ireland Office announced.

He is the second Irish Nationalist hunger striker in three days to be removed from the protest by his family and the fifth hunger striker to stop fasting since the protest was begun at the Maze prison here.

On Friday the wife and brother of jailed IRA guerrilla Matthew Devlin authorised doctors to attempt to save his life.

A Northern Ireland office spokesman said the condition of McKee, 24, deteriorated suddenly yesterday, and his family was called to his bedside. The spokesman said that when McKee slipped into unconsciousness today, his mother, who was at the hospital wing of the prison, immediately signed documents authorising medical treatment.

McKee, a bachelor from Randalstown, County Antrim, is serving a life sentence pronounced in 1977 after his conviction by a no-jury court on charges including

**Flowers from Byelorussia**



Tank personnel are greeted by inhabitants in Byelorussia as military exercises of the Byelorussian and Baltic military districts get under way under the guidance of Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov. (A.P. Wirephoto)

the attempted murder of a police officer.

Devlin, a 31-year-old convicted IRA bomber from Coagh, County Tyrone, was recuperating today in a Belfast hospital.

Two others were withdrawn from the fast after their families intervened when they had become unconscious — Patric Quinn on July 31 after 46 days without food and Patrick McGeown on Aug. 20 after a 42-day fast. A third, Brendan McLaughlin, ended his 14-day fast on May 28 when doctors told a bleeding ulcer would

kill him quickly if it was not treated.

The most recent desertions: leave five men still fasting in the Maze.

The coordinators of the hunger strike were meeting today in Dundalk, in the Irish Republic to map strategy.

They were not immediately available for comment. But on Saturday, Richard McCauley, a spokesman for the outlawed IRA's political arm, Sinn Fein, said the decision by Devlin's fam-

ily was "understandable."

In Armagh, meanwhile, a Roman Catholic policeman was shot and critically wounded as he left Sunday Church service.

Police said the off-duty constable had attended mass at St. Malachy's chapel and was getting into his car when two youths approached and opened fire.

The man suffered multiple gunshot wounds and was taken to hospital, where a spokesman said he was "very seriously ill." The youths jumped over a fence and disappeared, police said.

**Soviet POW gets VIP treatment**

**PRETORIA, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — Nicolai Pestretsov, the Soviet sergeant major seized during South Africa's invasion of southern Angola was found near the body of his dead wife, a military spokesman told a news conference yesterday.

South African military units slashed into Angola on Aug. 24 in an offensive against South West African People's Organisation guerrillas and South African officials reported two Soviet officers and two Soviet women were killed in a clash at the Angolan town of N'Giva.

The Johannesburg Sunday Express said Brig. Ben Roos was asked at the news conference how the Soviet sergeant was captured and he replied.

"The two Russian lieutenant colonels and two women soldiers were killed in a vehicle and the surviving Russians fled except Sergeant Major Nicolai Pestretsov, who went to the body of his wife and would not leave it, although she was dead."

Brig. Roos said Pestretsov, 36, was in the last Soviet vehicle fleeing N'Giva when south African troops attacked the town and opened fire on the vehicle.

A western diplomatic source had said earlier that one of the women killed was the wife of one of the Soviet lieutenant colonels.

Brig. Roos said both local and international representatives of the Red Cross had visited Pestretsov and found him in good shape, the South African Press Association reported.

Brig. Roos told reporters he had conversed with Pestretsov in Por-

tuguese and the sergeant appeared to have accepted his wife's death "stoically." Angola was a Portuguese colony before gaining independence in 1975.

Brig. Roos said he had learned that the Pestretsovs had a son and daughter who were living with the sergeant's mother in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan.

The brigadier said Pestretsov was not strictly speaking, a prisoner of war, but declined to say what would be done with him. There was speculation that South Africa might try to exchange him for a South African soldier known to have been held as a prisoner in Angola for more than two years.

It is believed that Pestretsov is being held in Pretoria, but he was not present at the news conference held in the Defence Headquarters here and South African military officials said that he would not be "placed on display."

Another South African officer at the news conference said the prisoner was not being interrogated and is being treated like a VIP. He added "he has not given us valuable information."

The South African Press Association quoted military sources as saying Pestretsov had been in charge of an army workshop in N'Giva and supervised seven Angolan mechanics.

**U.S. plans to lead world in nuclear power export**

**LONDON, Sept. 6 (R)** — The United States plans once again to become a leading exporter of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, a senior State Department official said in London.

James Malone, assistant secretary for oceans and international affairs, told an annual symposium of uranium experts yesterday about the steps being taken by the Reagan administration to fulfill this aim.

He said laws and regulations were being reviewed "to determine what changes might be necessary to expedite the export process and enhance the credibility and competitiveness of the U.S."

Export of enriched uranium and nuclear equipment for peaceful

purposes to allies would be made easier, he said. The U.S. would also attempt to inhibit advanced reactor programmes abroad where there was no danger of a spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Malone made clear that the Reagan administration believes nuclear power could make a bigger contribution to world energy needs.

More than 28 countries now had nuclear power programmes, and by the year 2000 Japan and some Western countries planned to generate 30 per cent of their electricity from nuclear power.

But he said the U.S., the world's leading maker of reactors, had failed to help countries faced with an energy shortage.

**BBC's reporter injured in S. African air strike**

**JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — A defence force spokesman refused to confirm or deny today that the South African Air Force had attacked a convoy carrying journalists in southern Angola.

But the spokesman warned that anyone associating with the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) risked being attacked.

The Angolan news agency, ANGOP said in Lisbon that a South African air force impala had attacked a convoy carrying journalists and Angolan officials visiting the scene of South Africa's

recent Angolan invasion. British, French, Brazilian and Soviet journalists reportedly were travelling in the convoy, and BBC reporter Mike Woodbridge suffered minor injuries in the attack, the BBC said.

Angolan officials also were injured, according to ANGOP. ANGOP said the convoy was attacked at 7:20 a.m. yesterday near Cahama, 224 kilometres north of the South-West African (Namibian) border.

The military spokesman in Pretoria refused to go beyond his statement, and would not answer any questions.

**Victim's mother to sue Ripper**

**LONDON, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — The mother of one of the 13 victims of "Yorkshire Ripper" Peter Sutcliffe is planning to sue the mass killer over the death of her daughter, a British newspaper claimed today.

It is believed to be the first time in Britain that a relative of a murder victim has ever tried to bring a law suit against the convicted killer.

The tabloid Sunday People said Mrs. Irene MacDonald, mother of Sutcliffe's youngest victim, 16-year-old Jayne MacDonald, is seeking damages against the 35-year-old former truck driver, jailed for life in May for murdering 13 women and attempting to murder seven others in a five-year reign of terror across northern England's industrial cities.

Jayne, an attractive blonde schoolgirl, became Sutcliffe's sixth victim when she was slain in June, 1977.

Her father, Wilfred MacDonald, died 27 months later suffering from asthma. His family said he had never recovered from Jayne's death and fell ill and died "of a broken heart."

Then, one month after Sutcliffe's conviction, vandals wrecked a simple home-made wooden cross on Jayne's grave, smashing it to pieces beside the burial plot.

The unknown vandals, in a macabre gesture, scratched below the letters RIP — for Rest in Peace — the letters "PER," to spell "Ripper."

The death of her husband and the consecration of Jayne's grave intensified Mrs. MacDonald's grief over her daughter's murder.

"I have lost two people I love. I cannot work because of my nerves and I am under doctor's orders," she told the Sunday People.

**Crazy channel crossings pose maritime hazard**

**DOVER, England, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — A growing armada of bathtubs, combine harvesters and other crazy craft attempting to sail across the English Channel threatens to cause disaster in one of the world's busiest sea lanes, authorities have complained.

Last week two wind water skiers, a floating combine harvester, 18 firemen in a rowboat and 17 swimmers attempted to cross the channel.

On Aug. 17 British seaman Bill Neal rowed across in a bathtub while others have made that crossing on inflatable skis, inner tubes and by wind-surfing.

The crossings by madcap men and women, out for fun, many records and money for charity, take place at snail's pace in, around and through 200 scheduled ferry crossings per day between England and France. At its narrowest point the waterway is just 33 kilometres wide. "We have super-tankers passing through which cannot see anything 4.8 kilometres ahead of their bows, and it takes them 8 kilometres to stop," said a Dover coast guard spokesman.

French authorities decided to get no tough against the crazy craft seven weeks ago when a group of Englishmen tried to row across the channel on a raft to raise money for charity.

The seaworthy raft got into trouble. The rowers transferred to their pilot boat. That in turn ran into trouble. They were rescued by a French patrol boat, which then rammed and sank the raft as a menace to shipping.

French maritime authorities then announced they intended to tighten up enforcement of a French law which says "vessels of the beach" must not be more than 300 metres from the shore and provides for fines at the discretion of the courts.

French authorities decided to get tough against the crazy craft craft setting out without permission if they are determined to take the risk.

**Yugoslavs in Brussels -- hounded by terror**

By Roger Cohen

**BRUSSELS — Frans Kosce has closed the Yugoslav cultural club he ran in Brussels because people are too afraid to come to it.**

"People just stopped coming because they thought they might get shot. We've been closed for two months and I don't see when we will reopen," he said in an interview.

Two other Yugoslav cultural clubs here have been burnt down during the past four months in a wave of anti-Yugoslav actions that have included the burning of the country's tourist and airline offices and a Yugoslav bus.

A Yugoslav diplomat has been murdered in a city cafe and another is paralysed after being shot inside the embassy. In an unprecedented anti-Yugoslav rally last June, about 300 demonstrators burned the Yugoslav flag and photographs of the country's former leader, Josip Tito.

Mr. Kosce, 60, who came here from Yugoslavia 23 years ago,

said the wave of attacks had succeeded in instilling widespread terror among Belgium's 20,000-strong Yugoslav population. All Brussels' Yugoslav clubs were now closed.

A high-ranking Yugoslav diplomat said the climate of fear among Yugoslav nationals would only be calmed when the Belgian government took effective action against what he called "these unprecedented terrorist attacks."

The incidents have strained relations between Belgium and Belgrade to breaking-point.

Yugoslavia's ambassador, Esad Ceric, has been recalled, and will not return until the Belgian government replies to a sharp protest over the attacks, delivered to Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb by Mr. Ceric on Aug. 4.

The protest called for effective control of anti-Yugoslav movements in Brussels, the arrest of those responsible for the incidents, and exemplary punishments for the offenders.

"Relations between our two countries have been excellent until now. But they will be soured until the (Belgian) government gives solid proof that it intends to end these attacks," the diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said.

Belgium has explored the incident and rejected official Yugoslav complaints that little is done to safeguard their nationals here.

A Belgian foreign ministry spokesman said a reply to the Yugoslav protest could be expected soon but declined to say whether there would be any concessions to its demands.

He stressed that under Belgian law there could be no clamp-down on groups simply on the grounds of their political beliefs. Yugoslav diplomatic sources have linked the attacks, over the past five months, with last spring's Albanian nationalist riots in the southern

Yugoslav province of Kosovo. This month, a man speaking in the name of an "independent Albanian movement" claimed responsibility for throwing a petrol bomb at a Yugoslav shop, and said he had acted in revenge for "the thousands of Albanian brothers persecuted in Kosovo."

The one man so far arrested in connection with the Belgian incidents, Musa Hoti, is an Albanian-speaker from Kosovo. Charged with the murder of an embassy accountant, he has denied that the crime was politically motivated.

However, he dismissed suggestions that an Albanian nationalist group was behind all the attacks, citing the burning of a Yugoslav cultural club for ethnic Albanians as evidence that other movements in Belgium were involved.

Serbian and Croation groups might also be active, as well as royalists intent on restoring the monarchy abolished when Yugoslavia was proclaimed a republic in 1947, he said.

"We believe that all anti-Yugoslav groups have joined this campaign of terror," he said,

**WORLD NEWS BRIEFS**

**Onassis' paintings in a refuse truck**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — A misunderstanding landed 17 of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis's paintings in the garbage last week. A porter took the paintings — just back from being framed and still packed in cardboard — from the basement of Mrs. Onassis's apartment on Friday, thinking they had been put out for collection. A telephone call alerted the city's sanitation department, which tracked the crew who had picked up the paintings. They were instructed to dump and sort their truck's contents. The truck disgorged several tons of refuse, and 17 paintings. The paintings were not damaged. "Luckily, the paintings were one of the last things the men had collected" and thus had not been squashed by the truck's compactor, said the sanitation department's Vincent Romano.

**Bangladesh polls set on Nov. 15**

**DACCA, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — An election to choose a successor to the late president Ziaur Rahman will be held on Nov. 15, the election commission announced last night. The ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party nominated acting president Justice Satter to run for the country's top post. His main challenger is retired Gen. Mohammad Ataul Gani Osmany, who led the liberation forces in the 1971 war. Osmany lost heavily to Rahman in the last presidential election.

**Piracy between Singapore, Indonesia**

**SINGAPORE, Sept. 6 (R)** — Police said today they had appealed to Interpol for help following a wave of pirate raids on merchant ships between Singapore and Indonesia. They said at least three tankers and a container vessel had been held up in the narrow Phillip Channel southwest of Singapore in the last six weeks. Pirates in speedboats boarded the vessels and robbed the crew of money and valuables at knifepoint. No casualties were reported. The General Council of British Shippers in London has sought the help of the Singapore government to take action against the pirates. "But the Phillip Channel is outside Singapore waters and we have asked Interpol for help. The Singapore marine police will step up their patrols along the areas bordering the waterway," a spokesman said. Indonesian marine police had also been asked by the Paris-based international police organisation to increase their patrols in the area, the spokesman added.

**Greek artifact found in Moldavia**

**MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (A.P.)** — A large gold necklace fashioned by Greek artisans in the 3rd or 4th century B.C. has been found by archaeologists in a burial mound in Soviet Moldavia, TASS said yesterday. The artifact weighing 800 grams is of "amazing elegance and perfect finish" and decorated with stylized miniature figures of lions and birds, the Soviet news agency said. Archaeologists said the necklace was probably brought by Scythians.

**Finnish-Soviet joint-venture scrapped**

**HELSINKI, Sept. 6 (R)** — The Finnish power company Imatra Voima has said it has scrapped plans to participate with the Soviet Union in building a nuclear power station in Libya following delays over the project. The company runs two Soviet-built plants of 440 megawatts each at Loviisa in southern Finland for which it provided the housing and instrumentation. It had declared an interest in cooperating with the Soviet Union on similar projects in third countries. A spokesman said the company and its intended subcontractors in Finland had now dropped the scheme for a Libyan power station after persistent delays, possibly caused through administrative reorganisation in Libya which had held it up for more than a year. The decision to scrap the project on the present basis was not influenced by politics but had been affected by a Soviet declaration that the Finnish offer was too expensive, he said. There was speculation that France might be prepared to compete with the Soviet Union over the opportunity to build the plant, the spokesman said.

**Call against Chinese rural communes**

**PEKING, Sept. 6 (R)** — A communist party official has called for the abolition of China's rural communes, a dramatic illustration of how far the country has shifted away from the policies and ideals of the late chairman Mao Tse Tung. The call for the dismantling of the grandiose system of collective labour championed by Mao was published last month in the Chinese-language service of the New China News Agency, a clear sign that the statement has official sanction. According to a text available, the proposal was made by a party official in central China's Henan province who said the commune system, with its large number of non-productive bureaucrats, imposed heavy burdens on peasants. The official, Liu Yuzhai, said abolition of the communes — an idea that would have earned him instant disgrace a few years ago — was just one of the steps to be taken to ease this burden. China has already moved a long way from the commune ideal envisaged by Mao in the late 1950s which resulted in the Chinese countryside being organised into a patchwork of largely self-sufficient units, each comprising tens of thousands of people.

the government of Mobutu Sese Seko, the murder in June of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's chief representative, and the wave of anti-Yugoslav attacks have all focussed attention on Belgium's problems with the immigrant population.

According to the senior Yugoslav diplomat, about 20 arrests would probably be sufficient to end the campaign that has suddenly terrorised Belgium's Yugoslav population.

In Australia, West Germany and the United States, where similar problems had arisen, decisive action by the authorities had proved effective, he said.

Meanwhile Mr. Kosce laments that the peaceful majority of the Yugoslav population in Belgium is now unable to pursue its activities at clubs like his own.

"We used to have good Yugoslav dances here. That is all we want, not politics and violence," he said.

In recent months, a concerted campaign by Zaire opponents of

